

PARKER SEEKING FAME

Fast Route Opened For a Thousand Dollars.

CONSULTS A CANNY FRIEND

Sam Tempted by an Offer to Get Into a Book With Napoleon.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—If what Town Talk says is true, Sam Parker wants his name on the scroll of fame, and is willing to pay a cash consideration in advance. Town Talk's Christmas number has a story about Parker which has greatly amused his friends and acquaintances here. It is as follows:

Samuel Parker, the rich and handsome Hawaiian who was a member of Queen Liliuokalani's cabinet, and who was defeated for Congress by Bob Wilcox, passed through San Francisco a few days ago on his way from Honolulu to Washington. Sam is ambitious and would like to be famous among the statesmen of the United States, and during the short time he was here he asked the advice of a friend about the wisdom of paying a thousand dollars to have his picture and biography in a "History of Great Men." He said that a solicitor had made him a remarkable offer. The book is to include the lives of all the foremost men of all times, and is not to be arranged chronologically, but at the will of the publishers. Sam was told that he could choose his own neighbors in the volume and pay according to position. "He said that for \$1,000 he would sandwich me between George Washington and King Kalakaua," said the Hawaiian, "and that the scale was distinctly a sliding one. For \$1,250 he would guarantee that my biography would be next to Roosevelt's, and for \$2,000 they would sacrifice the choice position of the whole book and have me follow the life of Napoleon, and be followed by that of Julius Caesar."

Parker's friend agreed to look into the matter for him. He hunted up the solicitor and presented himself as a candidate for admission to the history. The agent glibly rehearsed the names of the most distinguished living patrons, including, among Californians, Harrison Gray Otis, Irving Scott, Moses Gunst, Julius Kahn, Judge Treadwell, Dr. O'Donnell, and many others whose names I will not mention for fear of bringing down on them other inflictions. Pinned to the facts, the solicitor confessed that he would accept any one who had the ready cash or whose contract could be discounted, and who was not actually serving time. Parker was advised to keep out of the book.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

We Can't Ship Live Stock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—A notice has been received from Secretary of Agriculture Wilson saying that no live stock will be allowed to be shipped from the Philippine or Hawaiian Islands to the United States for fear of diseases which they are liable to bring.

Cable Shares Decline.

LONDON, December 21.—The fall in the securities of cable companies, which commenced with the announcement of the success of Marconi's experiments in sending signals transmitted across the Atlantic by his wireless system of telegraph, has become continuous throughout the week.

Box Hiding Mosaic Secrets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A big sensation was caused by the discovery that mosaic secrets are being sold.

General Alger Ill.

ROIT, Mich., December 19.—General A. Alger, former Secretary of War, is critically ill.

STANTON OPERA COMPANY SPLIT

Comedian Harvey and Musical Director Pell Leave the Organization.

The Josephine Stanton Opera Company, which stopped here last spring on the way to the south, and which has had a varied experience there, is now minus its leading comedian of the light order, and it without a musical director. There passed through the Ventura Tuesday night Musical Director Arthur Pell, who quit the company at Sydney, and there was left here Comedian J. Clarence Harvey, who made so many friends in Honolulu.

The troubles of the Stanton Company were many, and it was only the culmination when Comedian Harvey quit the organization, owing to differences which became irreconcilable. This was followed at once by the organization of a new company by Harvey, and he essayed to put on operas in a theater of Sydney. This was too much for Henry Hallam, and he went to the law about it. The result was that an injunction was granted to the Josephine Stanton Company against Harvey playing other than with the company with which he had a contract.

There were other troubles in the company, and so it was that Pell left the organization and is now going back to the States with an experience to his credit.

Harvey will stop in this city for some time. Mrs. Harvey is on her way to the South, and her husband will await her here and spend a few weeks before going back to resume his stage work in America. He was for many years with the Wilbur Company, and there is no doubt but he will have a place offered to him as soon as he reaches the mainland.

Meanwhile the Stanton Company has gone on its way, playing through the cities of the South, some say with success, but others smile when the name of the organization is mentioned. It is still probable that the company will proceed on to the Far East before its tour is complete.

OXNARD'S PLAN FOR SUGAR BOUNTY

Wants One Paid Cubans Out of the Customs Revenue

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Through the open screen door of the President's reception room at intervals today, as the portal swung back and forth, could be seen a little short man, with whom President Roosevelt was talking vigorously. It was Mr. Henry T. Oxnard, representing the beet sugar interests in Washington. He called at the White House to propose a new plan for solving the controversy about sugar tariff as to Cuba.

When the interview with the President was at an end, Mr. Oxnard put on his heavy overcoat. "I am urging upon the President and Congress," said he, "a plan for choosing a commission of five members to look into the question of producing sugar and the cost thereof. I would have one member chosen from the Ways and Means Committee of the House, one from the Finance Committee of the Senate, one from the Beet Sugar growers of this country, one from the growers of cane, and one from the Cuban sugar planters. Let them inspect the books of the various sugar concerns and report to Congress the progress and condition of the sugar industry in its various branches before any legislation is undertaken."

"Furthermore," continued Mr. Oxnard, as he paused at the head of the long stairs leading from the President's office, "I would have the imposition of a bounty on Cuban sugar, based on the report of this commission. We have military forces in the island and a military organization, competent to carry out the work of paying a bounty to the growers of sugar, such as was done in the case of the Louisiana planters some years ago. To assure the bounty being paid to the growers, or rather to assure that they may get their share of it, I would make the bounty contingent upon the payment of a certain price for sugar cane."

President Roosevelt did not indicate to Mr. Oxnard what he thought of the plan but it will undoubtedly be urged before Congress with vigor. He asserts that the proposed reduction in tariff on Cuban sugar will redound solely to the benefit of the sugar trust, and that it would be far better to let the American people pay the bounty, which should, however, be taken out of customs collected from Cuba, rather than to put so much money into the pockets of the sugar kings.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Miss Coughran's Mission.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Miss Ernestine Coughran, who has returned from Hawaii on a sailing vessel, says that she will soon be east on an important mission for Judge Humphreys. Miss Coughran remarks that she disliked to leave Hawaii at this time, where her services seemed to be greatly needed, but she feels that, to have staid there, would have been at the expense of grave interests personal to her former employer.

HAWAII'S CONCERNS AT WASHINGTON

Delegate Wilcox Will Work Against Plans for the Irrigation of Maui's Arid Lands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—There is an interesting little story in the preliminaries before the House of Representatives with the Chinese exclusion bills. To the consternation of the Treasury Department, and of the friends of exclusion, Speaker Henderson referred all these measures, of which there was a multitude, to the committee on foreign affairs. As everybody had expected that they would be referred to the committee on immigration and labor, the chairman and members of which are cordially in favor of putting the bars up very high and very close together against the yellow peril. On the contrary, Chairman Hitt, of the foreign relations committee, is on record during past years as regarding such exclusion as brutal and unreasonable, as contrary to the favored nation clause and the Burlingame treaty.

But, since the treaty of 1894 was framed with China, Chairman Hitt has somewhat changed his view, and now sees his way clear to favor a strong exclusion act. This treaty was framed while the late Secretary Gresham headed Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, and Mr. Gresham and Mr. Hitt were close friends. In fact, Mr. Hitt had something to do with the framing of the treaty, which comprised some very clever language. Among its diplomatic phrases is one declaring that China does not want her people to emigrate to the United States of America. Going on this solemn declaration, Chairman Hitt feels that he is warranted in sanctioning the new exclusion law. The very few who do not want to see restriction of Chinese immigration into this country argue that, to be eminently fair, this government has no right to frame an exclusion act for a period longer than the duration of the treaty now in force. After a few years more, somewhere about 1905, either party may terminate the treaty of 1894 by giving six months' notice. Then, so the argument goes, China could claim that the exclusion act, if in force, is undoubtedly will be, in violation of the most favored nation clause and of the Burlingame treaty. But here is where the diplomatists declare their fine work will be evident. Should China make that plea the American government could reply, "But you asserted your desire that Chinamen should not emigrate to the United States." If Chinese officials should answer that the celestial government had changed its mind, Americans could retort that the American government is not in the habit of changing front, and has not in this particular instance.

WILCOX FIGHTS IRRIGATION.

Delegate Wilcox has begun work against the plans of irrigation for certain of the arid lands in Hawaii on the island of Maui, and December 17 presented the following petition in the House:

To Congress.—The undersigned residents of the island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, most respectfully represent and petition to your honorable body as follows:

That your petitioners are settlers on and owners of certain lots of land situated at Nahu, island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, known as the Nahu coffee lands on said island of Maui, and as shown by public land map No. 20 of the republic of Hawaii; that your petitioners are owners and occupants of all of the 295 acres of the lands aforesaid, and that your petitioners have expended great energy and industry, many privations and hardships in establishing their themselves homes on said tract. Your petitioners further represent that their said lands would be valueless without a sufficient supply

of water for agricultural purposes; that the Nahu Sugar Company, a corporation for agricultural and other industrial pursuits, is the owner of certain lots in the said tract bordering on the permanent streams thereof. And your petitioners are so informed and believe that the said Nahu Sugar Company intends to apply at the coming session of Congress for a franchise or license to divert and carry away the public waters of this tract, and to dispose of the same to the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, to be used forty or fifty years away from the said tract.

Your petitioners believe and represent that the waters of the said Nahu tract should not be granted nor otherwise disposed of by the United States government nor by the government of the Territory of Hawaii, but should be retained for the common benefit of all of the land owners in said tract.

Therefore your petitioners humbly pray that no franchise for the diversion of the said waters be granted, but that all the said waters be confined to the use and enjoyment of all the land owners in the said Nahu coffee land tract, and your petitioners will ever be glad to stand by them.

Dated at Nahu, island of Maui, T. H., November 27, 1901.

There are something like fifty signers of this petition, some of whom make their mark only. The leaders of the list are Antonio Mendonca, F. R. Robello, Joseph Cabral, John de Chulio, N. E. Lemmon, Jose Mavlinier de Costa and Roland T. Wilder. This petition, which is said to be only a sample of others on the way, was referred to the committee on Territories, of which Mr. Knox, of Mass., is chairman. It is worth remembering that Representative Robinson, a Democrat, of Fort Wayne, Ind., took a lively interest in this petition and became greatly impressed with its importance. He has been very intimate with Mr. Wilcox of late, and has given signs of intention to fight some of the battles of Hawaii on the side of Mr. Wilcox this winter. Mr. Robinson has some power in debate, possesses a strong voice, and is capable of making trouble when he starts out.

Delegate Wilcox's committee assignments in this Congress are to the committee on private land claims, and to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. A few days ago he changed his residence from H street, where he lived last winter, to 1807 H street, N. W., which is farther down town. He has been ill with dyspepsia during the present week, but the illness is said to be nothing serious.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Chairman Burton of the rivers and harbors committee, is beginning work on the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was defeated at the close of the last session of Congress. Regarding the prospects of authorization in the forthcoming bill for surveys of the harbors of the Hawaiian Territory, Mr. Burton said:

"If it does not promise to involve us in too much expense I should not oppose such a provision. We are now expending something like \$30,000,000 annually for the improvement of rivers and harbors in this country. That is a very large sum, and we cannot afford at this time to launch out into any more great ventures for the insular possessions. The Senate at the last session put in such a provision for Hawaii, but it was stricken out in conference by the consent of the conferees of both bodies."

"I am aware that there is a large commerce passing to and from the Hawaiian Islands. Some years ago I remember seeing a chart of navigable ocean routes between different parts of

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THOMAS FITCH STRIKES OUT AND LANDS A HEAVY BLOW

The following copy of a letter addressed to the Republican has been received from Thomas Fitch:

Honolulu, T. H., Jan. 1, 1902.

Editor Republican: In your issue of this morning you quote me as saying in an interview published in the Advertiser, Dec. 28, ultimo, that I had not "accepted an invitation extended to me to speak at the drill shed meeting," and in your editorial comment following this quotation you place me in a most humiliating position by saying that you are "assured that no invitation has been extended to Mr. Fitch to speak at the drill shed meeting," and that it was never intended that any invitation should be extended to me."

In your issue of December 27, 1901, in a report in the Republican of the proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Home Rule Republican party, appears the following: "It has been decided that the meeting will be held in the drill shed on Saturday, Jan. 4. Invitations have been sent out to many prominent men to speak at the meeting. Among others invited to voice their sentiments are Gov. S. B. Dole, as suggested in the Republican, Secre-

tary H. E. Cooper, Chief Justice Frear, Associate Justice Perry, Associate Justice Galbraith, Judge Humphreys, Judge Estee, Col. Thomas Fitch, E. B. McClanahan and others."

I assumed—somewhat hastily, it seems—that your report of the proceedings of the Home Rule Committee was correct and when asked if I intended to speak at the meeting I made the reply which appeared in the Advertiser of the 28th ultimo.

I regret that your error in reporting what never took place should have misled me into publicly declining—for personal reasons and not through any unfriendliness to the principles of local municipal rule and manhood suffrage which the Home Ruleers are supposed to favor—an invitation which you now say was never extended, offered or intended to be offered. But the fault is yours, not mine. I shall know better hereafter than to depend either upon the accuracy of your reports, or the personal friendliness for me hitherto expressed by those in control of your journal. I hope you will find it not inconsistent with your inclination to give publicity to this communication. I am, yours, etc., THOMAS FITCH.

GEORGE DAVIS MAY LEAVE US

He Says He is Sick and Tired of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—George Davis has been admitted to practice before the United States Circuit Court and the United States Court of Appeals. He was admitted on motion of Attorney Henry Elkhoff, once a partner of the late Paul Neumann, and was accompanied also by Judge Gear and Judge Hubbard, the latter of San Francisco.

Davis intended to return to Honolulu on the Sonoma today, but has been too busy having a good time to pack up. Gear will return on January 4th, when Sam Parker intends to fly homeward. Gear told me a day ago that he had come here solely for the purpose of joining a family reunion for the holidays. Except for A. V. Gear, all the Gears are together, and are rejoicing exceedingly at the gifts bestowed on them by nature and fortune.

George Davis says that he came here for the same reason as did Gear, and also to gain entrance to the higher courts. Certainly neither Davis nor Gear has done any business here of any kind. Davis said last night that he had never coveted the position of Third Judge, as he could not live on the salary. His private charities alone would take more money than that insignificant sum.

Davis said: "To tell you the truth, I don't want to anchor myself in Hawaii. By the stone god of Manoa valley, I'm sick and tired of the Islands. I only went there for a vacation, and I've had about all of that I want. I've made my mark, and they all know it. They want me back in Boston. They're writing to me to come now. Some of the Island people are all right and some of them aren't. Take Humphreys. He's an ungrateful cuss. I took the money out of the safe for him to get married on. He don't care about anyone but himself. He paid back the money, though, but his nut is swelled. He would fall out with Gear just because Gear and I are friends. I believe just what the Attorney General of the United States said: 'Humphreys got out of that last scrape, but his time will come.'"

Davis spoke warmly and with apparent sincerity.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

STEAM CARRIAGES GROW IN FAVOR

L. T. Grant Returns After Settling Up Insurance on Automobiles.

Superintendent L. T. Grant, of the Automobile company, returned from his trip through the States yesterday in the Sonoma. Mr. Grant was left behind when President Atherton returned to arrange for the adjustment of the insurance upon the vehicles, which were sent on to Chicago for rehabilitation. While away he investigated the matter of automobiles thoroughly, and although he is not sanguine over the outlook here he is convinced that there is a great future for horseless traction. Speaking of this last evening he said: "We arranged the matter of the insurance, getting a sum less than one-half the value of the machines. The concern which has sold the machines and given guarantees as to them, failed the day before they arrived in Chicago, and we had them in our charge. I investigated many batteries, hiring some of them and making the tests without the makers knowing what I was doing. There is a battery made in Philadelphia which seems to be able to do the work demanded of a vehicle battery. Then, too, there is a promise of the Edison battery in the spring, which will weigh only half as much as the old types and will give thirty per cent more efficiency."

"In Boston the electric machines have been withdrawn owing to the same trouble we had, and in Washington and New York the trouble was experienced, but new batteries were installed. In the latter city there are many cabs running. The steam carriages are making great headway. There are many steam wagons in New York; one line of wagons carrying sixteen passengers now running from Courtland street ferry through Wall street to the East river is making a great success. I saw such a line in San Francisco, the wagons being run from the ferry up Market street on a five-cent fare basis with many passengers. The gasoline wagon is generally discredited."

"While I do not know what will be done here there seems to me to be a possibility of success with a line of steam wagonettes, machines which will weigh only 1000 pounds, and to carry sixteen people, running say from the city to Waikiki on a ten-cent fare basis. I heard that there was talk of the establishment of an agency for the locomobiles here, but I do not know who is behind the matter. I shall devote my attention to closing up the business of the Automobile company, and have made no plans farther than that."

Barred From Hawaiian Ports.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular extending the prohibition against the importation of meat cattle from Australia and New Zealand into the United States, so as to include Hawaii, it being a territory of the United States.

ROBINSON SURELY THE MAN

Nomination Made and Referred as Usual.

A PLAIN FAKE ABOUT KEPOIKAI

An Analysis of the George Gear Canard—How Robinson Came to Win.

The story that Kepoikai has been appointed third judge contains none of the earmarks of truth. It rests upon a claim made by Judge Gear at San Francisco that he had, on December 26, received a message from Sam Parker, dated December 22, which says "Kepoikai third judge." Associated Press telegrams of December 21 announce the nomination of W. J. Robinson, and its reference to the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. Had this nomination been withdrawn the next day, the Coast papers, which are on file here up to the 26th, would have heard of it, and Mr. Walker, the Chronicle's correspondent at Washington would have wired us. We get no supplementary data from either. Moreover, Sam Parker left Washington on December 18, and Judge Gear claims a telegram from him announcing Kepoikai's appointment on Dec. 22. Under the circumstances we think that Judge Gear and his friend George Davis have played a practical joke, or are the victims of one of Sam Parker's pleasanties.

Here is the full correspondence on the subject:

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The nominations of R. W. Breckons for United States Attorney, and W. J. Robinson as third judge of the circuit, of the Territory of Hawaii, have been referred to the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, of which Joseph B. Foraker is chairman. Nominations were made on Wednesday before the close of the session before adjournment for the holiday recess.

It is understood no objection has been filed with the committee to the nomination of Mr. Breckons, but that on a protest against a favorable report on the nomination of Judge Robinson has been filed. This protest is based, it is said, on the claim that Mr. Robinson has not been a resident of the Territory a sufficient length of time to qualify him for the position. It is believed this contention will not be supported by the committee, and his nomination will follow as soon as Congress reassembles.

(Special from F. O'Brien.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Judge George Gear is still at the California Hotel with George Davis. Gear says he has a telegram from Sam Parker, received four days ago, which says "Kepoikai third judge."

Gear had another telegram from Parker saying that Parker had succeeded Sewall as Republican national committeeman for Hawaii.

Parker was expected to arrive here from Washington last night, but has not been seen so far. He has been in the East for some days now, having left here almost immediately on arriving from Honolulu with Gear, Davis and Prince David.

Parker left Washington on December 18 for San Francisco, and may have stopped off en route, or may be staying with friends here. It is whispered that he is in danger of losing his heart.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

(From our Washington Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The appointments of W. J. Robinson, of Hawaii, to be third Territorial judge, and of Robert W. Breckons, of Cheyenne, Wyo., to be United States district attorney, were sent to the Senate to late for confirmation before adjournment for the holiday recess, being forwarded on Wednesday, the day before adjournment, there was no time for their consideration in committee. It will likely be the middle of January before the names are confirmed and commissions are made out, as Congress does not resume its sessions till January 6.

Although there was great surprise at the judicial appointment, it is not probable that there will be any fight over the confirmation. Col. Sam Parker, of Honolulu, who arrived here December 17, and departed the following day, indicated no intention further than to find out whence the appointments originated. The new national committeeman hurried here only briefly, registering at the Raleigh Hotel, and then moving on to New York, whence he planned to go back to San Francisco and pass the holidays with his boys.

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